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Lancaster Rural District Council



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector

for the Year

1951

Frank N. Shires, Ltd., Mary Street, Lancaster

Lancaster Rural District Council

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
AND OF THE
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector
For the Year 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the

LANCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1951 on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your District.

The Report includes that of your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector so far as his activities relate to Health and Sanitary matters.

As I am due to retire in June, 1952, from the Health Services of the Lancashire County Council it will be incumbent on me to resign from the post of Medical Officer to your Council, which I have held since 1938. I shall do so with great regret. I wish to put on record my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration shown to me by the members and officials of the Council during my period of office.. I wish particularly to thank your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Kenneth H. Docton, and his assistant Mr. Clifford Hyde, for their unfailing loyalty and help over many years.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. A. TOMB,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. A. TOMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

KENNETH H DOCTON ° †

First Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

CLIFFORD HYDE °

Second Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

GEORGE SUMNER.

° Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Member Instn. Municipal and County Engineers.

1. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area:

AREA of the District (Acres)	53,317
POPULATION (Census 1931)	9,697
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate 1951)	11,990
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (Census 1931)	2,396
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (March, 1951, according to Rate Books).....	3,738
Number of separate occupiers (Census 1931)	2,454
RATEABLE VALUE	£84,419
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£350

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the District are:—

Agricultural Work.

Textile Work.

Quarrying.

Building Trades.

Catering for holiday makers, including a large
Holiday Camp.

The petroleum refinery at Middleton continues to absorb a considerable proportion of available labour, a shortage of which is still felt, though perhaps not so acutely as in previous years.

There is no particular occupation having an influence on the health of the inhabitants.

Housing. During the year 542 inspections involving 312 dwellings have been made for housing defects.

Housing Schemes.

All the houses which were condemned as unfit before the war have now been vacated and demolished.

(1) At the end of 1951 the completed schemes were as follows:—

- 16 Houses, Bolton-le-Sands No. 1 Site.
- 24 Houses, Galgate No. 1 Site.
- 92 Houses, 4 Shops and houses and 8 flats, Galgate No. 2 Site.
- 28 Houses, Middleton No. 1 Site.
- 8 Houses, Middleton No. 2 Site.
- 32 Houses, Slyne No. 1 Site.
- 46 Houses, 2 Shops and houses and 4 flats, Slyne No. 2 Site.
- 24 Houses, Yealand Redmayne No. 1 Site.
- 16 Houses, Dolphinholme No. 1 Site.
- 16 Houses, Silverdale No. 1 Site.
- 28 Houses, Warton No. 1 Site.
- 52 Houses and 12 Flats, Bolton-le-Sands No. 2 Site.
- 14 Houses, Glasson Dock Site and Extension.
- 34 Houses for agricultural workers at Bolton-le-Sands, Slyne, Overton, Priest Hutton, Galgate, Dolphinholme, Middleton and Greenbank, Over Wyresdale.

(2) The Schemes in hand were as follows:—

- 48 Houses and 16 Flats, Warton No. 2 Site.
- 16 Houses and 2 Shops, Middleton No. 4 Site.
- 10 Houses and 8 Flats, Silverdale No. 2 Site.
- 8 Houses for agricultural workers at Scotforth and Yealand Redmayne.
- 16 of the above houses were completed by the end of 1951.

(3) The schemes contemplated were as follows:—

- 2 Houses and 8 Flats, Bolton-le-Sands No. 2 Site.
- 4 Houses, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe.
- 6 Houses, Middleton or Overton.

Overcrowding. Overcrowding no longer presents a serious problem. Isolated cases are discovered from time to time and every effort is made to relieve them with a minimum of delay.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk. As from the 1st October, 1949, the Food and Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act 1944, became operative and the inspection and supervision of dairy-farms was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Chief Milk Advisory Officer of the Lancashire Agricultural Executive Committee, at Government Buildings, Cop Lane, Penwortham, is now the responsible Officer for these matters.

The Local Authority is still responsible for the registration and supervision of dairies other than dairy-farms and of distributors of milk, including the issuing of Dealer's Licences to use certain special designations. In effect, the Local Authority is now able to concentrate upon conditions affecting the milk to be consumed within the District, and a systematic programme of milk sampling for bacteriological and T.B. examination has been in operation since the beginning of 1950. The tabulated details of the Pathologist's reports for the year 1951 are given below:—

(a) Raw Milk.

(i) Tuberculosis-biological tests.

No. of samples, 130. No. positive, 0. No. negative, 126.
No result, 4.

(ii) Bacteriological examinations.

No. of samples, 172. No. satisfactory, 152.
No. unsatisfactory, 20.

(b) Heat treated Milk.

(i) Phosphatase test.

No. of samples, 16. No. satisfactory, 16.
No. unsatisfactory, Nil.

(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.

No. of samples, 16. No. satisfactory, 16.
No. unsatisfactory, Nil.

In general the various milk supplies retailed in the district have been very satisfactory, particularly in the case of producer/retailers or in other similar circumstances where there is a minimum delay in distribution to the consumers. An all round improvement over the results for the previous year would appear to justify the system of regular sampling.

Meat. Since the outbreak of war all slaughtering, with the exception of pigs killed at home, has been carried out at Lancaster City Slaughterhouse.

Adulteration. This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

Bakehouses. There are six Bakehouses in the district, and their condition is satisfactory.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious Diseases.

During the year 14 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified.

Disinfection is carried out following notifiable infectious diseases and tuberculosis, but not measles, and during the year 18 houses were disinfected by Formalin Spraying and Fumigation.

No notification of Diphtheria was received. The fact is that owing to the success of the Immunisation policy Diphtheria has ceased to be a Public Health problem.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Under the present system, children can be immunised either by their own family doctor or at clinics conducted by the Divisional Medical Officer of the local Health Division, and his staff.

Records of immunisation are completed by the General Practitioner in respect of children whom he has immunised; and forwarded to the Divisional Health Office.

Records of immunisation carried out at clinics are completed by the Divisional Medical Officer's staff.

The following table shows the number of children immunised in Lancaster Rural District up to December 31st, 1951.

I should point out that up to July, 1948, many parents had their children immunised by their own private Practitioner, and of this number, we have no accurate records.

Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.

Age at 31st DEC. 1951 i.e. born in Year	0-1 1951	1-2 1950	2-3 1949	3-4 1948	4-5 1947	5-9 1942-46	10-14 1937-41	Total under 15 Years
Number Immunised	34	86	85	87	143	400	395	1230
Estimated Mid-Year Child Population 1951	Children under 5 years. 977			Children 5-14 years 1572		Children under 15 years 2549		
Percentage of Child population in age groups in an immunised state	44.52%			50.57%		48.25%		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** Specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Pathologist at the Lancaster Royal Infirmary. Analysis of food and drugs is carried out under the direction of the Lancashire County Council.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** Ambulance Services are administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2; Victoria House, Regent Street, Lancaster; the telephone number of the ambulance station is Lancaster 3311.

(c) **Professional Nursing in the Home.** Home Nursing Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council, acting as the Local Health Authority. The Nursing Services for the Lancaster Rural District are administered from the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2—address as above.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council:—

School Clinics:

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Thurnham House, Lancaster.

Child Welfare Centres:—

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Parliament Street, Morecambe, and Euston Road,
- (3) Oddfellows Hall, Garstang. Morecambe.
- (4) Parochial Hall, Preesall.
- (5) The Village Institute, Galgate.

(e) **Hospitals.**

Infectious Diseases:—The Isolation Hospital at Slyne Road, Lancaster, is available and is administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee.

Smallpox cases would be notified to the secretary of the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee, who would arrange for their disposal to a Smallpox Hospital.

Other Cases:—The Lancaster Royal Infirmary and the Queen Victoria Hospital, Morecambe, are available.

WATER SUPPLY.

The origin and particulars of the various supplies are as described in detail, in previous years.

Services. During the year 18 new services to premises not previously supplied, and 54 services to new houses, have been laid.

A mains supply is now provided to 3296 premises and 440 obtain supplies from other sources.

Water Samples. Three Samples for bacteriological examination were taken from Main Supplies. They were all reported to be satisfactory in all respects.

Water Supply General. As the whole of the district with the exception of isolated buildings, mostly farms, has a mains supply available, every endeavour should be made to persuade or when possible compel owners to connect to the mains.

The link main from Lower Kit Brow in the Parish of Ellel, to the new connection with the Thirlmere Aqueduct at Welby Crag has been completed. The seven farms and other premises have taken a supply from this main, and in addition, the improved pressure throughout the Parish has been up to expectation.

Sewerage and Drainage. Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are as follows:—

Cockerham. Cockerham village and Housing Site is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary filter. The effluent is disposed of into the land drainage dykes. The excessive volume of Sewage during storm periods has been the cause of a great deal of trouble with this plant.

The construction of a storm water overflow and mechanical filter for the storm water has been completed, and the effluent shows distinct improvement.

Thurnham (Higher Thurnham). No details have been obtained of the disposal of the drainage from the few houses at the hamlet of Higher Thurnham, nor is effluent visible at any point. Lower Thurnham is sewered but the crude sewage discharges into the drainage dykes. A proposed scheme for the construction of a small disposal plant was approved by the Ministry, in conjunction with a proposal to erect four houses for agricultural workers. It was later found, however, that there was no demand for the houses and at least for the time being, the sewage disposal scheme is held up.

Glasson Dock is sewered and discharges crude into the sea. Extensions to the new housing site have been completed.

Ellel. Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe to discharge in the tidal portion of the River Conder at Conder Green. A little trouble is experienced at times owing to blockages in the long outfall pipe mainly due to the growth of roots through joints that have not been properly made. The installation of pumping plant and construction of a modern sewage works for this village will have to be considered ultimately.

Dolphinholme is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary percolating filter and the effluent discharged into the River Wyre. An additional filter has been installed, and it is considered that these works should be adequate for a considerable number of years.

Over Wyresdale. This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system and no pollution has been found.

Middleton. Most of this Parish is now sewered. All sewers from the village and the two Council Housing sites drain to the pumping station near Garden Terrace, which ejects the sewage via a rising main and gravitating sewer to the sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp.

These works are now grossly over-loaded and the effluent is very unsatisfactory during the Summer months. At present it is disposed of into an open dyke which flows some 2 miles to discharge into the Lune estuary. The open-dykes are thus badly polluted, especially so, when as frequently occurs, there is no flow, other than the effluent, in the dykes, so that no dilution takes place. Several schemes have been prepared and thoroughly investigated, but there has always been some major obstacle involved, making the proposals impracticable. However, further investigations are proceeding, with a view to pumping the treated effluent via a rising main to its present point of outfall, thus eliminating the dyke pollution. The scheme would also take into account the possibility of erecting another treatment plant near the outfall, and ultimately connecting the Overton system to these proposed works.

Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. The only section of this Parish in which drainage is worthy of consideration is that in the vicinity of White Lund. The old factory area is properly drained but unfortunately when it was sold off in lots no steps were taken to preserve the pumping plant.

The scheme for the re-sewering of the 10 houses comprising St. John's Terrace and the renovating of the existing inefficient septic tank, has been completed.

Overton. Piped sewers exist in Overton but no treatment is given to the outfall which discharged into a main drainage dyke some 100 yards from its junction with the tidal portion of the River Lune. This drainage dyke passes near to the highway at the Globe Hotel and it is at times objectionable. It is recommended that full treatment be given to this sewage as early as possible.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

Scotforth. This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and has no drainage system.

Ashton-with-Stodday. There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

Slyne-with-Hest. This Parish is sewered and the sewage treated at a modern works at Hest Bank. The scheme to deal with the

excessive road surface water which sur-charges the sewers in the vicinity of Hest Bank Station has been completed by the County Council.

Unfortunately, the present attitude of the public in general, and the national and local press, towards any scheme involving expenditure of public money and thus the rates is not helping to bring about improvements necessary to maintain accepted standards in more normal times. Within this District, there are certain areas, notably Coastal Road, Bolton-le-Sands, St. Michael's Lane, Bolton-le-Sands, Hest Bank Lane, and part of Warton Parish, where adequate sewerage is not available. The total cost of schemes to deal with all these areas would probably be in the region of £20,000. This sum could be borrowed and re-paid over a period of 20 years for £1,495 per annum at current rates. This is equivalent to a 5d. rate, which would mean an actual payment of slightly under 2d. per week for an average household. When we consider the comparatively light-hearted way in which the extra shillings for cigarettes, petrol, football pools, drinks, etc., are paid out, it does appear that some sense of proportion has been lost. After all, the average increase in rates since pre-War days, compares very favourably with almost all other price increases of essential and non-essential goods, a fact too frequently forgotten, in spite of the greatly increased commitments of all Local Authorities. Applications for loans to carry-out works of improvement in respect of a number of the localities mentioned previously, have not been favourably received by the Ministry, so that I can still only report of the existence of these sub-standard services.

A small portion of this Parish adjoining the junction of the Main Road and Hest Bank Lane is not sewered. Each house has its own cesspool, septic tank and filters and although no pollution of water courses is possible, considerable trouble is experienced at times with the systems which have not received proper maintenance.

Bolton-le-Sands. The greater part of this Parish is sewered, the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet, while it does not cause a nuisance, is not up to the modern standards of Sewage Disposal, and it is suggested that some form of treatment, or settlement of solids be given to the sewage before it is discharged.

St. Michael's Lane and part of the Coastal Road is not sewered, the property being drained into septic tanks with filters and cesspools.

Warton. The Millhead portion of Warton is sewered and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane, is also sewered and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of

the River Keer. It is recommended that at some future date steps be taken to provide some form of treatment for the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

A new tidal valve has been fitted at the end of the sewer out-fall pipe, prior to the point of discharge into tidal water, with a view to preventing the "back-flooding" of the system, which occurs during periods of high tides. There will still be sur-charging during storm periods, and it would seem that very little can be done to prevent this until a complete scheme for the pumping and treatment of the sewage has been implemented.

Yealand Conyers. There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are, however, drained into a septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water course takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

Yealand Redmayne. The Housing Site and part of the village is sewered to a disposal tank, which drains into a duplicate system of land drains. The system appears to be functioning in a satisfactory manner.

Priest Hutton. There is no public drainage system for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters. Pollution of the stream which passes through the village takes place from some of these.

Silverdale. The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers, with the exception of the system draining the housing site and a few properties adjoining. Each house has its own cesspool or septic tank with filters and the Council have a permanent and regular arrangement for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

GENERAL:—

There are 3,070 houses on the water carriage system, 2,225 being connected to the sewers and 845 cesspools, etc. There are also 710 premises which have closets other than water closets. During the past year 3 earth closets have been converted to water closets. The Council have power to order the conversion of any closet to a water closet if they contribute half the cost, They need not make any contribution at all if the closet is defective and incapable of repair. It is recommended that where sewers exist action be taken to have all closets converted and it is suggested that such action would be a good investment both from the view of Public Health and finally as a considerable saving will eventually be effected in the emptying of these closets. This policy has been pursued almost to its limit.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The whole of the District is scavenged by direct labour. Four motor vehicles being normally in use, and two others available when called upon. The additional vehicle has made it possible to maintain fairly regularly, a fortnightly collection.

Five controlled tips are now in use, two additional ones so as to lessen travelling time.

The refuse from the whole of the Parishes to the North of Lancaster is disposed of on the Controlled Tip at Cote Stones, Warton. Surplus material from the adjoining quarries is used to cover the refuse and the condition of the tip is quite satisfactory.

Refuse from the Parishes of Heaton, Middleton and Overton is disposed of in the old stone quarries at Overton and this is also satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Number of Premises visited	1322
Number of Defects or Nuisances discovered	650
Number abated	690
Number of Informal Notices served	22
Number of Statutory Notices served	3

Dwelling Houses:—

Number of Dwelling Houses inspected for defects	312
Number found in all respects not fit	14
Number found to be unfit for human habitation	2
Number rendered fit after service of notice	16
Number in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
Number in respect of which undertakings were accepted	2

Shops and Offices: Inspection and Supervision carried out by the Lancs. C.C. Shops Acts Inspectors.

Camping Sites. There are eight licensed sites in the district which are subject to strict supervision. 35 visits of inspection have been made during the year. Generally the Camps are well maintained.

Smoke Abatement. There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messrs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

Swimming Baths. There are no public baths in the district, but two privately owned—one at the Silverdale Hotel and one at Middleton Towers Holiday Camp. Both are open air baths, and the latter is equipped with modern filtration and chlorination plant, and pumps ensure continuous circulation and purification.

Disinfestation. No infestation discovered during the year.

Schools. The sanitary condition of the 18 schools within the District is good, on the whole, for a rural area. Thirteen are provided with fresh water closets, the work in connection with the conversion of the Dolphinhholme school dry closets having been completed. The remaining schools without water carriage systems are at Priest Hutton, Glasson Dock, Thurnham and Over Wyresdale Meeting House School. In all these cases a public sewer is not available, but it is again strongly recommended that the appropriate authorities in each case, should consider the installation of some suitable treatment plant or cesspool, in order to carry out conversions as soon as ever possible. This is all the more desirable, having regard to the fact that most of the children now using the dry-closets have become used to more modern sanitation in their own homes, and that the serving of meals is now the regular order of the day at almost all the schools involved.

Regarding water supplies, all but one school are supplied from public mains, the scheme for supplying the Over Wyresdale Meeting House School having been completed during the year. The remaining school at Abbeystead is fed from a private supply which can be regarded as satisfactory.

Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades carried on in this district.

Common Lodging Houses. There is one common lodging House at Millhead, Warton. The general standard is fair. Inspections were frequently made during the year and notices served in order to maintain a reasonable standard.

Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings. There are none in the district.

Canal Boats. There are a few Canal Boats which pass through the district but these are inspected by the Lancaster Corporation. No further action is taken by this authority.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Population : Registrar General's estimate, mid-1951, 11,990.

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births (Legitimate)	175	86	89
(Illegitimate)	10	6	4
Total	185	92	93
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			
mid-1951	15.4		
Stillbirths	5	2	3
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births			
Deaths	164	75	89
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			
	13.7		

Maternal Mortality
Deaths

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Nil
Other maternal causes	Nil
Total maternal mortality	Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

M

F

All Infants	4	2
Legitimate Infants	3	2
Illegitimate Infants	1	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		16
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....		Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		Nil

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1951.

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	3	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	1	1
Cancer	7	12	19
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	5	11	16
Heart Disease	35	34	69
Other Diseases of Circ. System	—	1	1
Bronchitis	3	3	6
Influenza	4	1	5
Measles	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	3	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	1	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—
Nephritis	1	—	1
Puerperal and Post abortive Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—
Premature Births	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Malformation or injury at birth and other infantile diseases	2	—	2
Road Traffic Accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	1	1	2
Other Violent Causes	1	3	4
All other Causes	8	12	20
	75	89	164

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Disease	All Under									
	Ages	1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65- and over
Scarlet Fever	14	—	2	1	10	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	138	2	29	42	51	10	1	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	39	4	9	13	11	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary & Influenzal	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Paralytic	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	197	7	40	57	72	14	1	3	—	3

Ten cases of Scarlet Fever and sixteen other cases of infectious diseases were removed to hospital. There was one death from Meningococcal Infection.

Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified during this and previous years.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1951	10	—
1950	9	1
1949	10	—
1948	8	—
1947	2	4
1946	3	3
1945	12	5
1944	9	1
1943	24	7
1942	21	4
1941	8	6
1940	3	7
1939	20	7
1938	23	6
1937	53	20
1936	30	36
1935	4	—
1934	5	16
1933	6	6
1932	5	1
1931	8	5
1930	31	8
1929	16	3

CANCER.

No special action has been taken to impart information to the public relating to Cancer and facilities available for treatment, but cases are sent from the district to hospitals at Manchester and Liverpool.

The following table gives details of the deaths from Cancer compared with the total deaths for a period of years :—

Year	Total Deaths	Cancer Deaths
1940	154	19
1941	148	25
1942	153	27
1943	165	22
1944	141	23
1945	155	24
1946	133	14
1947	141	15
1948	141	21
1949	153	14
1950	154	16
1951	164	19

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Number of Inspections	21
Number of Written Notices	1
Prosecutions	Nil

New Cases and Mortality during the Year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods— Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Other forms		Respiratory.		Other forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
10-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
20-	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	4	1	2	—	3	1	—

